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# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

**HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS**

AND ON THE

**SANITARY CONDITION**

OF THE

**CITY & COUNTY OF NORWICH**

FOR THE YEAR

**1924,**

BY

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

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NORWICH:

Gibbs & Waller, Ltd., The Colegate Press.





# HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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*The Lord Mayor :*

MR. COUNCILLOR G. S. POPE, M.R.C.S.

*Chairman :*

MR. COUNCILLOR H. J. POND.

*Members :*

MR. ALDERMAN E. REEVE	MR. COUN. J. FLACK, M.B.
„ COUN. G. H. AMOND	„ „ W. B. GREENFIELD, J.P.
„ „ B. H. BARBER, J.P.	MRS. „ L. HENDERSON
MRS. „ A. BLOOM	MR. „ H. T. JARVIS
MR. „ J. O. BOND	„ „ E. J. MOTUM
„ „ T. P. CASTLEY	„ „ C. WATLING
MISS „ D. W. FITT	„ „ W. WEEKS
MR. COUN. R. WHITE.	

## Maternity & Child Welfare Committee.

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As above, with the addition of MRS. CLIFTON and  
MRS. A. E. KENT.

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# PREFACE.

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MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The year 1924 has been exceptional only in the relative prevalence in the early part, of Scarlet Fever, and of Chicken Pox, happily of a mild type; in continued unemployment or part-time employment of certain sections of the population; and a persistent and indeed desperate dearth of houses.

*Re MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.*—The most notable feature has been the low infantile mortality rate, 61·4 per 1000 births—*the lowest ever recorded*. At and from the Maternity Institution 315 confinements were attended, 115 in the wards, a very remarkable testimony to the utility of the Institution, and a very urgent reminder of the need for increased accommodation. 157 of the mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinics: Dr. Mary Poole resigned office and Dr. Violet Jewson was appointed in her place. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee hopes soon to extend and improve its ward accommodation; and at the same time make it possible again to receive pupils for training. Infant Welfare Clinics were held at Martineau Hall on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year; 867 new babies were brought, the total number of attendances being 10,032. The average attendance at each Clinic was over 60 and 42 expectant mothers also came. Provision has now been made for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and already is proving of benefit.

*Re NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.*—Although I again can report an increase in the number of notifications received as compared with the preceding year, viz., 80 per cent., there still remains an undue percentage of failures to notify. Not that I improvidently do disturb myself over a birth not being notified, *when a doctor is present at the birth*, and I do not advise prosecutions for non-notification. A temperamental optimist, despite real concern at the low standard of civic duty on the part of doctor, or parent, or both, implied by such failure to notify, I confidently anticipate the gradual evolution of a higher conception of the principles of a more efficacious practice of avid citizenship. A younger generation of doctors, with heightened sensitiveness to the anarchistic implications of not cheerfully complying with the law, gradually will displace the careless, or wilful, non-notifiers; such at any rate is my hope, expectation and belief. In the case of births at which no doctor is in attendance, I have the dwelling visited by the Inspector of Midwives, *and when the midwife in charge of the case have ceased to attend*, direct the Health Visitor, for the district, to

maintain a judicious oversight of the child up to the time when it will pass into the care of the Education Committee. The Health Visitors (who also are School Nurses) paid 17,929 visits to houses: 5,651 in connection with medical inspection of children in the schools; and 8,440 to infants. Of 1,637 newly confined mothers 1,506 were reported to be "healthy," 122 "delicate" and 9 "badly nourished"—and for these milk was ordered. In the case of 199 infants they got bad methods of feeding altered. There were 35 "stillbirths," and 26 sets of twins. 292 were, for varying periods, and on the whole with very satisfactory results, fed on *dried* milk; these infants being brought to the Welfare Clinics at stated intervals, and their weights, general condition, etc., noted. In 26 per cent. of the houses visited families were using *one room for living and sleeping purposes*, the average population per room being 4·3 persons; and in 17·5 per cent. of the houses the families had two rooms only—one bedroom and one living room: the average population being 4·6 persons.

*Re MILK* (Supply to Nursing and Expectant Mothers and to Children).—The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has adopted a generous income limit, and invariably has sanctioned my supplying as liberal an allowance as the conditions imposed by the Ministry permit. During the year I gave orders for 6,850 pints of fresh milk for mothers and 1,524 pints for ailing and ill-nourished children. Apart from fresh milk 7,806 packets of *dried milk* were distributed from Churchman House, 5,692 free of cost, and the remainder at full, half, or quarter cost. Besides the above, considerable amounts of Lactagol, Virol, and Malt and Cod Liver Oil were furnished in furtherance of the Committee's considerate help to mothers and children.

*Re TUBERCULOUS DISEASES*.—There were 167 notifications sent in (9 of a confidential character), 135 of tuberculosis of the lungs (Phthisis), and 32 of other forms—(In 1923 there were 143 lung and 47 other forms)—an encouraging fall. 53 per cent. of the notified cases were males and 47 per cent. females: 46 per cent. married, 50 per cent. single and 4 per cent. widows or widowers. Information obtained from 146 of the cases revealed evidence of family taint in 34 per cent., roughly one-third. At the time of the first visit 44 per cent. (of these 146) occupied a separate bedroom, 11 per cent. a separate bed in a double bedded room, and 45 per cent. shared a bed with another person—presumptively non-tuberculous, 59 per cent. were insured, 33 per cent. dependants of insured persons and 8 per cent. were uninsured. The deaths from Phthisis numbered 121 and from other tuberculous diseases 30. In 1923 the corresponding figures were 128 and 21. Dr. Fisher (Tuberculosis Officer) made 1,399 examinations of 721 persons—



1,115 at the Clinics held at Churchman House, and 284 at the homes of patients: of these 721 persons 476 were adults and 204 children and 41 "contacts" (23 adults and 18 children). Miss Duncan, the Special Health Visitor, paid 2,117 visits to the homes of the tuberculous. 105 persons were sent to hospital, sanatorium or colony—84 of them for pulmonary and 21 for non-pulmonary affections, 22 pulmonary cases were, in addition to the foregoing, admitted to the Norwich Poor Law Infirmary, making a total receiving institutional treatment during the year of 127 cases. On Dr. Fisher's recommendations I gave orders for 17,675 pints of milk—"as extra nourishment" for tuberculous people. The development of the Stanninghall Colony progresses—slowly. The ministry does not quite see eye to eye with us in the matter (ultimately) of aggregating (and segregating) there all types of tuberculosis—pulmonary and non-pulmonary—hospital, sanatorium or colony cases at all ages—it has a preferential hankering for a combined Eastern Counties Joint Institution for what is known as "surgical" tuberculosis; but is lending an attentive ear to the Joint Committee's proposals for erecting additional accommodation for pulmonary cases in varying stages. As repeatedly I have stated, and once more re-state, I do not think the provision of special institutional treatment for cases past hope of recovery likely adequately to serve any really useful purpose, unless and until statutory power compulsorily to segregate such cases is conferred. The occupations of the persons notified were many and various, but boot workers, male and female, tie with "housewives" 29 of each: then come 21 children, 6 domestic servants, 5 shop assistants, 5 clerks, and 3 soldiers, 2 each of gardeners, publicans, coach painters, hairdressers, carpenters, tailoresses, packers and box makers, and one each in some 58 other miscellaneous callings including that of a sailor. The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 1·3 per 1,000 of the population.

*Re VENEREAL DISEASES.*—There appears to have been a sensible diminution in the amount of Syphilis, and a real lessening of gonorrhœal complications (due, I believe, to the earlier securing of treatment) rather than of primary infection with this disease. There was a slight increase in the number of cases attending the Venereal Diseases Clinics last year. 1,250 specimens were sent to the laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 683 from the Clinics. 558 persons were attending the Clinics on the 1st of January, 1924, and 147 new cases were seen during the year. I think the question of lectures, accompanied by films, as preventive propaganda work one deserving our serious consideration.

*Re SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK.*—Inspection of some 7319 children in the *Elementary Schools* revealed defects sufficiently serious to need medical treatment in 836 or 11·4 per cent. The

principal defects were as usual, naso-pharyngeal obstruction (adenoids and enlarged tonsils) 310, defects of vision 598, skin diseases 538, and ear disease and deafness 184. By the end of the year 90 per cent. had been treated. *In the Secondary Schools* 304 girls and 570 boys were examined. 115 or 13·1 per cent. of these were found to need medical treatment, and by the end of the year 104 or 90 per cent. had received it. There were 4,559 attendances by children at the School Clinics, and 6,187 applications of various forms of treatment for minor ailments; 2,492 attendances were registered in the Ringworm Clinic—this disease gradually is declining. The School Dental Officers find defects in 65 per cent. of all the children examined. That percentage rate applied to the whole School population means that two out of every three children in the schools need dental treatment. With the appointment of the second Dental Officer a higher percentage, than previously was possible, now receives treatment, and I am hopeful that arrears ultimately will be overtaken. Last year 4,808 children were treated.

*Re Isolation Hospital.*—786 (11 from outside) patients were admitted during the year—533 less than in 1923. These, with 102 who already were inmates on January 1st, make a grand total of 888 treated. The average daily number was 66 (maximum 106 and minimum 28). The death-rate from all diseases was 3·37 per cent. The provision of additional accommodation for staff, *and of cubicles for patients* will add greatly to the efficiency of this invaluable Institution.

*Re Housing.*—The scarcity of houses was not diminished throughout the year—seeing that the supply of new ones, 171 of all types erected, *failed to overtake the needs of the natural increase in the population*; 96 of these 171 new houses were erected as an instalment of the Council's Housing Schemes. This persisting and indeed aggravated scarcity of houses compels us to tolerate the continued occupation of numbers of undesirable habitations, prevents closure, and intensifies overcrowding. As in previous years, I again note a characteristic of much of the house property in this city, viz., its worn-up condition, which makes reparation a task of Sisypheus—hopelessly unprofitable.

*Re BLIND PERSONS ACT.*—On the 31st of December there were 177 persons on the register: 101 males and 76 females. The Home Visitor paid 1,023 visits to certain of these during the year. She assists with their knitting, reads to some, writes letters and fills in pension forms; some she has taken to the Hospital to procure medical attention, and others she has taken for walks. One person has been taught rug-making, one to read Braille and two to



read Moon type. One person is learning Braille and 5 are learning Moon. Under the Council's scheme 12 men, 10 basket and 2 mat makers, are employed, and 2 men are undergoing training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind. Six persons do work at home, knitting, mat making and at carpentry. Most of the products are sold privately. In one case the Norwich Institution supplies the material and pays for the making of the articles. The total number of blind persons in employment is 33. Four children who are under school age are visited by the District Health Visitors, and their home conditions are satisfactory. 17 children and 1 young adult are being maintained and educated in special schools.

*Re* SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.—Under this heading will be found a summary of the work carried out by Mr. Brooks, the Chief, and the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

*Re* STAFF.—As in duty bound, I again bear grateful testimony to the willing and efficient services rendered by the members of the Public Health Department.

(Signed)

H. COOPER PATTIN.

*May 9th, 1925.*

# ORDINARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924

(In the form set out in Circular No. 540 of the Ministry of Health).

## 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	7,898
Civilian Population (Estimated)			...	...	123,900
Population (including Military) Estimated				...	124,500
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	...			...	28,431
„ Families or separate occupiers (1921)				...	29,369
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£617,204
Sum represented by a penny rate			...	...	£2,330

## 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births	{	Legitimate . .	Total. 2,095	M. 1,037	F. 1,058	}	Birth Rate 17·5 per 1,000
		Illegitimate ...	86	46	40		
Deaths	...	...	1,445	713	732		Death Rate 11·6 per 1,000
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth		{	From Sepsis ...	Nil			
		{	„ other causes ...	3*			
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—							
		Legitimate, 61·5	Illegitimate, 58·1	Total, 61·4			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil			
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	7			
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	11			

\* 1 a Norwich person died elsewhere.

**3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Number of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	608	514	9
Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox	1	1	—
„ „ Measles ...	2	2	—
„ „ Whooping Cough	1	1	—
Diphtheria ... ..	114	107	18
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	11	11	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	5	5	—
Pneumonia ... ..	118	15	51 (a)
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	9	8	3
Erysipelas ... ..	68	17	3 (b)
Malaria ... ..	1	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	—
Chicken Pox ... ..	422	17	—
Measles and Chicken Pox ...	1	—	—

50 cases of Measles and German Measles were notified voluntarily.

(a) Of these, 45 cases were not notified.

(b) „ 1 case was not notified.



# ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Total
Diphtheria ...	—	1	4	12	19	28	25	11	9	5	—	—	114
Scarlet Fever ...	—	4	42	49	58	209	130	53	50	8	5	—	608
Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever and Measles ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	6	9	10	20	17	68
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	4	1	—	11
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	9
Pneumonia ...	3	9	4	3	2	13	3	8	31	12	21	9	118
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Malaria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	5
Chicken Pox ...	23	38	27	51	64	188	17	7	7	—	—	—	422
Measles and Chicken Pox ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

ATTACK RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE NOT KNOWN  
TO HAVE HAD DISEASE PREVIOUSLY.

(a) CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.  
In Houses with:—

		Less than 1 person per room	1 to 2 persons per room	2 to 3 persons per room	3 to 4 persons per room	4 to 5 persons per room	5 to 6 persons per room	6 to 7 persons per room	7 to 8 persons per room	
Scarlet Fever	451	1000	578	418	360	386	468	500	500	Per 1000 persons under 15 who have not had disease
Diphtheria	372	—	714	346	309	285	333	285	—	“ ”

(b) CASES NURSED AT HOME.  
In Houses with:

		Less than 1 person per room	1 to 2 persons per room	2 to 3 persons per room	3 to 4 persons per room	4 to 5 persons per room	5 to 6 persons per room	6 to 7 persons per room	7 to 8 persons per room	
Scarlet Fever	580	500	779	454	296	666	—	—	—	Per 1000 persons under 15 who have not had disease
Diphtheria	454	1000	400	1000	250	—	—	—	—	“ ”

# ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIED DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	3	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	9
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1	2	4	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	18
Pneumonia ...	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	5	15	20	51
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3



## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
1 and under 5 ...	—	2	3	5	—	—	3	9
5 and under 10 ...	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
10 and under 15 ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
15 and under 20 ...	8	9	2	2	2	3	2	—
20 and under 25 ...	9	15	1	2	11	12	—	—
25 and under 35 ...	15	22	4	3	11	13	—	4
35 and under 45 ...	17	7	1	—	14	12	2	—
45 and under 55 ...	11	5	—	1	17	5	—	—
55 and under 65 ...	6	2	—	—	12	2	3	1
65 and upwards ...	3	1	—	—	1	4	1	—
Totals ...	72	63	17	15	69	52	16	14

Ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths, 0·13.

The occupations of the persons notified chiefly were:—housewives 29, boot workers 29, domestic servants 6, shop assistants 5, clerks 5, and 21 were children. Of the persons who died from tuberculosis 32 were housewives, 20 boot workers, 14 labourers, 7 clerks, 7 army pensioners and 19 were children.

Notification of Tuberculosis remains fairly good and is improving, though it is not yet complete; a number of well-to-do people object apparently to notification, and occasionally I receive the notification practically concurrently with the death of the patient. In such cases if I were satisfied that any danger to the public health had been incurred I should advise prosecution; but

as, in practically all the cases coming to my notice, the dwelling has been large enough for the patient to be given the use of a separate room and no risk to the public has been incurred, I dis-content myself with admonishing gravely the Doctor for failure to notify earlier; knowing quite well that, in most cases, he has not been a free agent; and rely upon the gradual growth of a heightened sense of public duty on the part of the friends of the patients to displace such bolshevistic examples of the social anarchy involved in setting one's own inclination above the law. I am always ready to treat with the fullest respect any confidential notification addressed to me personally; to accept a Doctor's statement that all due protective steps are being taken; and in the interests of statistical accuracy hope to receive more of such confidential notifications as time progresses—confidential also in the sense of not being followed by any visit, etc., of an officer from this department.

#### DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE YEAR 1924.

	Under 20 years.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 years and over.	Total.
Males	—	—	6	36	54	96
Females	—	3	8	38	47	96
	—	3	14	74	101	192

The death rate from Cancer was 1·5 per 1000 of the population. The number of deaths in 1923 was 165.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
24	19	5	21	1	1	1*

\* Broncho Pneumonia and Pleurisy.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY OF EACH WARD IN NORWICH.

WARD.	Births Registered.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births for 1924.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births for 1923.
No. 1. Conesford	104	10	96·1	66·6
2. Ber Street	155	9	58·0	79·2
3. Mancroft	41	2	48·7	35·7
4. Westwick	108	5	46·2	49·1
5. Coslany	121	*16	123·9	118·0
6. Fye Bridge	133	6	45·1	135·8
7. Thorpe	128	3	23·4	54·8
8. Lakenham	89	6	67·4	54·5
9. Town Close	105	8	76·1	92·3
10. Eaton	171	11	64·3	45·9
11. Nelson	107	6	56·0	36·0
12. Earlham	99	7	70·7	51·2
13. Heigham	137	7	51·0	81·0
14. Wensum	169	15	88·7	74·7
15. Catton	289	15	51·9	40·8
16. Mousehold	208	8	38·4	28·3

\* One child died outside the City—the death rate is calculated on 15 deaths.  
Calculated on 16 deaths Infantile Mortality Rate is 132 per 1000 births.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for Norwich as a whole was—for 1924, 61·4 per 1000 births; for 1923, 65·2 per 1000 births.



#### 4.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Nothing noteworthy, save relative impoverishment and overcrowding.

#### 5.—Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

##### *Professional Nursing in the Home.*

(a) General. There is a Cavell Home, from which nursing is furnished on the application of Doctors, the Local Health Authority and others; there is also the Norfolk and Norwich Staff of Hospital Trained Nurses from which nurses can be obtained; the Leicester Home attached to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; a Nurses' Co-operation; and Nursing Sisters of the Poor.

(b) Cavell Home. The Local Authority pays the Cavell Home not less than £50 for the nursing of such cases (Tuberculosis, Measles, Pneumonia, &c.) as it commits to the care of the Cavell Nurses, and undertakes to pay for services beyond a certain total of visits at agreed rates.

*Midwives.* The Local Authority has in its service at the Maternity Institution a Matron and 5 Midwives who take district or ward cases as required; and occasionally pays other Midwives for temporary assistance. The number of Midwives practising in the City is 22.

*Clinics and Treatment Centres.* Child Welfare Clinics are held on three afternoons a week at the Martineau Hall, Colegate, and readily are attended—the average attendance being about 65; Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly—on Wednesdays—at the Maternity Institution. *Day Nurseries:* None. *School Clinics:* Inspection Clinics are held at Churchman House on three afternoons a week, and treatment daily of minor ailments is conducted there; also Eye Clinics twice a week and Dental Clinics daily. *Tuberculosis Clinics* at Churchman House every morning except Wednesday, and on Wednesday evenings—separate entrance and exit, large waiting room and well-lighted consulting room. *Ringworm Clinic* at Churchman House—separate entrance and waiting room, &c. *Venereal Diseases Clinics.* At Out-patient Department, Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Tuesday mornings and Friday evenings. Irrigation for Gonorrhœa every evening, and special treatment by appointment on Wednesday evenings.

*Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.*

*Tuberculosis.* (a) 12 beds annually are reserved for male patients at Kelling Sanatorium, Holt, and additional beds taken temporarily as required; and 6 beds for Women at Bramblewood.

(b) Conjointly with the County of Norfolk and the Borough of Great Yarmouth the Colony at Stanninghall—50 beds.

(c) 3 beds reserved at Lowestoft for cases of surgical tuberculosis.

(d) Cases are sent also to Malting's Farm and Ipswich Borough Sanatoria, and to Alton and elsewhere.

(2) *Maternity.* The Authority maintains 7 beds in two wards at the Maternity Institution in Pottergate Street.

(3) *Children.* No Hospital maintained or subsidised save by payments (Education Committee) for school children needing operative treatment (*e.g.*, Tonsils and Adenoids) at the Jenny Lind Infirmary.

(4) *Fever.* The Isolation Hospital, Bowthorpe Road, allowing 2000 cubic feet of air space per bed, has accommodation for 88 patients; but as the majority of the patients are cot cases, we can, in emergency, accommodate over 100 patients.

(5) *Smallpox.* Outside the City, on Salhouse Road, with accommodation for 18-20 patients—main ward a converted barn.

(6) Only other Hospital subsidised by the Local Authority is the Diocesan Maternity Home in Surrey Street, which makes provision for unmarried mothers, and the Union Infirmary maintained directly from the rates; this latter Institution admits unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.

*Ambulance Facilities.* Two ambulances are maintained by the Local Authority for removal of infectious, and the Police possess a fine motor ambulance for the removal of accident cases, which is loaned for a small fee, also for non-infectious cases.

## **6.—LABORATORY WORK.**

*Laboratory Work.* Conducted in the laboratory at the Isolation Hospital. Last year 2,761 investigations were made, 2,294 for Diphtheria, 389 for Tubercle, 32 for Enteric, and 46 miscellaneous. Anti-toxin is re-supplied.

## 7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

**Adoptive and Local Acts:** *Special Local Orders, Bye-Laws and Regulations in force in the district relating to Public Health.*

*Local Acts :*

- 1806—An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching and otherwise improving the City of Norwich.
- 1825—An Act amending and enlarging the last-mentioned Act.
- 1867—City of Norwich Act, 1867.
- 1879—The Norwich Improvement Act, 1879.
- 1889—Norwich Corporation Act, 1889.

*General Adoptive Acts :*

- Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1899.
- Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.
- Public Health Amendment Act, 1907—Parts II., V., VI., VIII. and IX., and certain sections in Parts III., IV., VII.

*Local Orders, Bye-Laws and Regulations :*

- Orders as to Notification of Infectious Diseases—
  - Cerebro Spinal Fever, 1907.
  - Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1910.
  - Chicken Pox, October 8th, 1923, to December 31st, 1924 (Temporary).
  - Glanders, Anthrax and Hydrophobia in Man, 1909.
- Orders under Public Health Acts declaring certain trades to be offensive trades, 1911 and 1922.

*Bye-laws—*

- Common Lodging Houses, 1894.
- Houses let in Lodgings, &c., 1895.
- New Streets and Buildings, 1888.
- Offensive Trades, 1914 and 1922.
- Keeping W.C.'s supplied with sufficient water for flushing, 1900.
- Prevention of Nuisances, arising from Snow, Filth, etc., 1859.
- Slaughter-houses, 1911.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures, 1910.

*Regulations—*

- Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, 1893.
- Underground sleeping rooms, 1914.

**The following is a summary of the principal work of the Sanitary Department during the year, and action taken under the various Public Health Acts or Bye-laws.**

- 5,365 Nuisances detected.
- 499 Notices served by order of the Health Committee.
- 2,308 Preliminary Notices served.



- 6,460 Premises re-inspected.
- 3,830 Nuisances have been abated.
- 3,439 Special complaints have been received and the premises inspected.
- 559 Letters sent in order to obtain the abatement of nuisances, &c.
- 162 References to the City Engineer.
- 218 References to the City of Norwich Water Works.

The following are the principal matters that have been dealt with:—

- 66 Orders served to provide efficient Closets.
- 179 „ „ „ repair defectively paved yards.
- 210 „ „ „ „ or disconnect rain water pipes.
- 335 „ „ „ cleanse and unstop yard drains.
- 538 „ „ „ provide efficient dust receptacles.
- 12 „ „ „ efficiently trap yard drains with gullies.
- 363 „ „ „ repair defective water closets.
- 28 „ „ „ cleanse dirty houses.
- 89 „ „ „ remove and cease to keep animals.
- 2,904 „ „ „ repair defective house roofs, floors, walls, &c.
- 68 „ „ „ remove foul accumulations.
- 12 „ „ „ abate overcrowding.
- 339 „ „ „ repair defective eaves gutters.
- 14 „ „ „ „ or disconnect sink waste pipes.
- 1 Order „ „ provide premises with a proper supply of water.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1,030 visits have been paid to infected premises.

1,201 rooms have been disinfected upon the removal or recovery of the patient.

In all cases of infectious disease liquid and carbolic disinfectants have been given gratuitously. At the request of householders, disinfection of infected bedding, etc., by steam, is carried out at the Isolation Hospital.

### YARD AND COURT INSPECTION.

1,069 visits have been paid to Yards and Courts.

Sanitary defects found are dealt with under the term “Nuisances” in a preceding column.

### MEETINGS OF OWNERS.

1,012 meetings of owners have been held.

## SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

58 smoke observations have been taken.

It has been found necessary to caution several manufacturers and firemen, and recommend the use of a better class of coal and the exercise of greater care in firing.

## SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1920.

65 visits have been made to see that the requirements of the above Acts were carried out.

## PIGGERIES.

57 visits have been paid to Piggeries, many of which have been cleansed at the request of the Inspectors.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops in the City	...	498
Number of new workshops inspected	...	17
Total number of factories in the City	...	473
Number of outworkers premises visited by		
Male Inspectors	... ..	124

The undermentioned are the insanitary conditions that have been dealt with at the above class of premises:—

- 4 cases of cleansing and limewashing being overdue.
- 9 „ „ water closets being unsuitable or defective.
- 2 „ „ other nuisances.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH (FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS  
TRANSFER OF POWERS) ORDER, 1921.

The necessary inspections for carrying out the order as far as it refers to bakehouses, making of wearing apparel where there is Scarlet Fever or Small Pox, and homework where there is Infectious Disease, have been made.

## BAKEHOUSES.

Number of bakehouses on Register	...	121
Visits paid to bakehouses	... ..	396

Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out during the months of April and October, and the premises have been found to be kept in a condition that is satisfactory, but nothing to be enthusiastic over.

## MARKETS.

The Fishmarket has been visited and inspected daily, and the Vegetable, Fruit, and the Provision Markets on Market Days.

The Inspectors on duty every Saturday evening for the purpose of inspecting the meat, poultry, fish, etc., exposed for sale in the provision market and for examining articles of food exposed for sale in the poorer parts of the City, have on several occasions found it necessary to deal with various articles of food which were in a condition unfit for the food of man.

## UN SOUND FOOD.

All meat found to be diseased and unfit for food is destroyed, the same being taken to and put into a digester.

## CARCASSES AND PARTS OF CARCASSES AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

3 Carcases of Beef, 3 carcasses of Pork, 1 hindquarter of Beef, 2 forequarters of Beef, 1 side of Beef, 40 lbs. of Beef, 19 pairs of Beasts' Lungs, 13 Beasts' Livers, 4 Beasts' Heads, 6 pairs of Beasts' Kidneys, 4 Beasts' Tongues, 7 Beasts' Spleens, 5 Beasts' Hearts, 1 Beast's Skirt, 1 Beast's Tripe, 13 Mesenteric Fats, 10 Pigs' Heads, 1 pair Pig's Lungs, 5 Pigs' Livers, 3 Pigs' Tongues, 3 Pigs' Spleens, 3 Pigs' Hearts, 3 pairs Pigs' Kidneys, and 1 set of Pig's Intestines.

The undermentioned were examined and condemned by a Justice of Peace as required by Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :—

1 Beast's Head, 1 Beast's Tongue, 1 Mesenteric Fat.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

		In December, 1923.	In December, 1924.
Registered ...	...	13	13
Licensed ...	...	15	14
		—	—
Total	...	28	27

3,432 visits have been paid.

The Slaughter-houses are visited as far as practicable on killing days, and a majority of animals slaughtered and intended for the food of man are inspected.



# PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 239 samples of Food and Drugs have been submitted for analysis:—

Description of Samples.	Number of Samples.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk ... ..	169	140	29
Ice Cream ... ..	6	6	—
Cream (Preserved) ... ..	5	5	—
Cream (Fresh) ... ..	4	3	1
Baking Powder ... ..	4	4	—
Brandy ... ..	4	3	1
Sweets ... ..	4	4	—
Sponge Cakes ... ..	3	2	1
Camphorated Oil ... ..	3	3	—
Butter ... ..	3	3	—
Shredded Beef Suet ... ..	3	3	—
Sausages ... ..	3	3	—
Coffee ... ..	3	3	—
Self Raising Flour ... ..	2	2	—
Prescriptions ... ..	2	2	—
Malt Vinegar ... ..	2	2	—
Bread and Butter ... ..	2	2	—
Sugar ... ..	2	2	—
Jam ... ..	2	2	—
Vinegar ... ..	1	1	—
Oatmeal ... ..	1	1	—
Bread ... ..	1	1	—
Sugar Icing ... ..	1	1	—
Margarine ... ..	1	1	—
Dripping ... ..	1	1	—
Beef Dripping ... ..	1	1	—
Lard ... ..	1	1	—
Lard, Pork ... ..	1	1	—
Orange Wine ... ..	1	1	—
Raisin Wine ... ..	1	—	1
Ginger Wine ... ..	1	—	1
Butter, Informal ... ..	1	1	—
Totals ..	239	205	34

6 of the above samples of Milk were bacteriologically analysed, 5 of which were certified satisfactory. The remaining case, whilst not quite satisfactory, was not dangerous.

15 Samples of milk were taken on Sundays.

In 16 cases of milk, proceedings were taken against vendors for adulteration, and in 14 cases the Magistrates convicted, imposing fines varying from 5/- to £5; 2 cases were dismissed.

In 13 cases of milk, 1 of brandy, 1 of fresh cream, 1 of sponge cakes, 1 of raisin wine, and 1 of ginger wine, the vendors were written to and cautioned.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

*REPORT for the year ended 31st December, 1924.*

### 1. *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

		(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Pre- servative.		(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
Milk	...	169	...	Nil
Cream	...	4	...	1 ·174

*Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.*—Boron Preservative as Boric Acid.

The vendors of the sample were communicated with, and asked for an explanation of the presence of the Preservative. An explanation was received and the vendors were sent a letter of warning.

### 2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) *Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to Preservatives were correct.*

(1)	Correct statements made	...	5
(2)	Incorrect statements ...	...	—
	Total	...	5

(3)	Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label.
	(1) .124	Boric Acid not exceeding 0.4%
	(2) .125	do.
	(3) .149	do.
	(4) .14	do.
	(5) .22	do.

(b) *Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.*

(1)	Above 35 per cent.	...	...	5
(2)	Below 35	„	...	—
Total				5

(c) *Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.*

The labelling and declaration of preserved cream was found satisfactory.

(d) *Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.* Nil.

3. *Thickening Substances.*—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream, and action taken where found.

No trace of the addition of thickening substances was found in the samples submitted for analysis.

4. *Other observations, if any.*

Hotels, restaurants, and the premises of retailers of cream, were inspected from time to time, and the requirements of the regulations as to the declaration of preserved cream, by the respective retailers, &c., were satisfactory.

## MARGARINE ACT.

169 inspections have been made of premises to see if margarine was sold, and where such was the case, to see that the requirements of the Margarine Act were carried out.



## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

## Cowkeepers :—

Number on register	...	...	24
„ of Cows	...	...	363

## Milksellers :—

Number on register.	Living in City	192	
	Outside	30	
		—	222
„ of applications for registration	...		40
„ „ milksellers removed from register or refused registration	...	...	26

Most milksellers keep their shops and utensils scrupulously clean, but whilst milk continues to be sold in small general shops conditions cannot be said to be satisfactory.

Generally speaking, the wholesomeness of the milk produced within, and the milk imported into, the district is satisfactory.

The distribution is in the hands of retailers and appears to be satisfactory. Several of the retailers make two deliveries daily.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER.

One firm of Milksellers in the City have applied for, and have been granted a licence to sell Pasteurized Milk.

## WATER ANALYSIS.

Four samples of water have been taken from pumps and wells.

All the samples were certified “Passable.”

## RAG FLOCK ACT.

Eight samples have been taken under the above Act.

Six were certified genuine and 2 adulterated. The vendor of the two adulterated samples was cautioned.

## CARAVANS.

68 inspections of caravans have been made.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Fish Fryers	...	...	...	63
Dealers in Rags, Skins and Bones	...	...	...	13
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	2
Fellmongers	...	...	...	2
Fat Melters ...	...	...	...	2
Waterproofing	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				83
				<hr/>

During the year, 816 inspections of these premises have been made.

## HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

85 visits have been paid to houses let in lodgings, and many rooms were limewashed at the request of the Inspectors.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three common lodging houses have been visited weekly, and found to be conducted in a fairly satisfactory manner.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES,  
MUSIC HALLS, &c.

During the year 15 inspections were made. On the whole the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year the following work has been done :—

Complaints received ...	...	...	192
Contracts signed. (The occupier agreeing to pay for the services of the Rat-catcher at 2/6 per hour)	...	...	30
Number of baits laid :—			
Free service	...	...	16,871
Contract service	...	...	4,421
			<hr/>
			21,292
Number of rats known to be killed :—			
Free service	...	...	2,442
Contract service	...	...	204
			<hr/>
			2,646

## CLEANSING.

During the year, 606 loads of Privy Bin Refuse were removed by the Night Wagons, and 23,115 loads of house Refuse in the daytime (18,559 loads by Horse Wagons and 4,556 loads by Electric Wagons).

13,319 loads of refuse were taken to Fishergate Depot (13,155 loads by Horse Wagons and 164 loads by Electric Wagons) and removed by Wherry. 4,366 loads were taken to Harford Marshes by Electric Wagons, and the remaining 5,430 loads were taken and disposed of on Market Gardens and Tips (5,404 loads by Horse Wagons and 26 loads by Electric Wagons).

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There were 251 Privy Pans, 120 Privy Bins, and 32,233 Water Closets in the City on December 31st, 1924.

The following Privy Bins and Privy Pans have been converted into Water Closets during the Year:—44 Privy Bins and 114 Privy Pans. In addition to the provision of W.C's, sanitary dust bins are provided.

## 8.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

M.O.H. (who is also Adm. S.M.O., T.O., and M. & C.W.O.); Assistant M.O.H. (who is R.M.O. at the Isolation Hospital); 2 Assistant School Medical Officers for part of the year—for remainder of year one, a Tuberculosis Officer; 2 School Dental Officers; a Chief, Deputy Chief, 5 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and a Disinfecting Inspector; 2 Assistant Scavenging Inspectors; an Inspector of Midwives; 7 (combined) Health Visitors and School Nurses—1 for School Clinics, 1 for Dental Clinics, and 1 for Tuberculosis Clinics—also a Visitor and Home Teacher for the Blind; 7 clerks (1 chief; 1 entirely and 1 partly for Education Work—1 chiefly for Tuberculosis Work, and 1 in charge of dried Milk, etc., and 2 in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Office). (A Matron and about 2 dozen Sisters, Nurses and Probationers at the Isolation Hospital; A Matron and 5 Nurse-Midwives at the Maternity Institution). The foregoing are whole-time officers. The part-time officers are an Ophthalmic Surgeon; and two Obstetricians (Ante-Natal Clinic).

Three of the Sanitary Inspectors hold the Special Certificate for Meat Inspection given by the Royal Sanitary Institute, and one of these the Sanitary Science Certificate (Building, etc.). All the



Health Visitors and School Nurses hold the C.M.B. Seven of them Certificates in General Training (Nursing), and two of them the Maternity and Child Welfare Certificates of the R.S.I., and the Chief Clerk holds the Certificate of the R.S.I. for Meat Inspection.

Exchequer Grants are paid in respect of M.O.H. as S.M.O., M. & C.W.O., and Tuberculosis (Adm.) O., Ophthalmic Surgeon; Assist. S.M.O.; Tuberculosis Officer; School Dental Officers; Inspector of Midwives and Health Visitors and School Nurses; Matron and Midwives—Maternity Institution; Visitor and Home Teacher for the Blind; 2 Obstetricians (Ante-Natal Clinic); 3 clerks.

## 9.—HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

- (a) Total, 171.
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :—
  - I. By the Local Authority ... 96
  - II. By other bodies ... 37

### 1. *Unfit Dwelling-Houses.*

*Inspection—*

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 4,597
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... 1,892
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 1  
*(Others would have been so certified had other houses been available).*
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 2,905

### 2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 2,603

### 3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

#### A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, Act, &c., 1919.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	66
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a)	By Owners ... ..	51
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	1
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	Nil

#### B. *Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	147
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a)	By Owners ... ..	139
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	10

#### C. *Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.*

(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	1
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil







